IN THE SPECIFICATION

Since some of the allowed claims have a scope beyond that of wireless location, it is requested that the application be changed to the following:
"MULTIPLE EVALUATORS FOR EVALUATION OF A PURALITY OF CONDITIONS"

Please amend the paragraph commencing at page 8, line 3 and extending to line 6 as follows.

Note that for a wireless location application, the criteria (in one embodiment) is whether a location hypothesis contains the actual location where the MS was when the corresponding input data set (wireless signal measurements) ~~were~~ was communicated between this MS and the wireless network.

Please amend the paragraph commencing at page 9, line 20 and extending to line 30 as follows.

For other application domains, the present step requires a first technique to determine both "nearby" archived data from previously archived hypotheses, and a second technique to determine an "adjusted" hypothesis from the retrieved desired results. In general, such techniques can be relatively straightforward to provide when the hypothesized results reside in a vector space, and more particularly, in a Cartesian product of the real numbers. Accordingly, there are numerous applications that can be configured to generate hypothesized results in a vector space (or Cartesian product of the real numbers). For instance, economic financial forecasting applications typically result in numeric predictions where the first and second techniques can be, e.g., substantially identical to the centroid and convex hull techniques for the wireless location application[[.]]; and

Please amend the paragraph commencing at page 39, line 27 and extending to line 34 as follows.

(24.2) (verified) location signature clusters: Each such (verified) location signature cluster

includes a collection of (verified) location signatures corresponding to all the location signatures between: (i) a target MS 140 at a (possibly verified) presumed substantially stationary location, and (ii) each BS (e.g., 122 or 152) from which the target MS 140 can detect the BS's pilot channel regardless of the classification of the BS in the target MS (i.e., for CDMA, regardless of whether a BS is in the MS's active, candidate or remaining base station sets, as one skilled in the art will understand). Note that for simplicity here, it is presumed that each location signature cluster has a single fixed primary base station to which the target MS 140 synchronizes or obtains its timing;